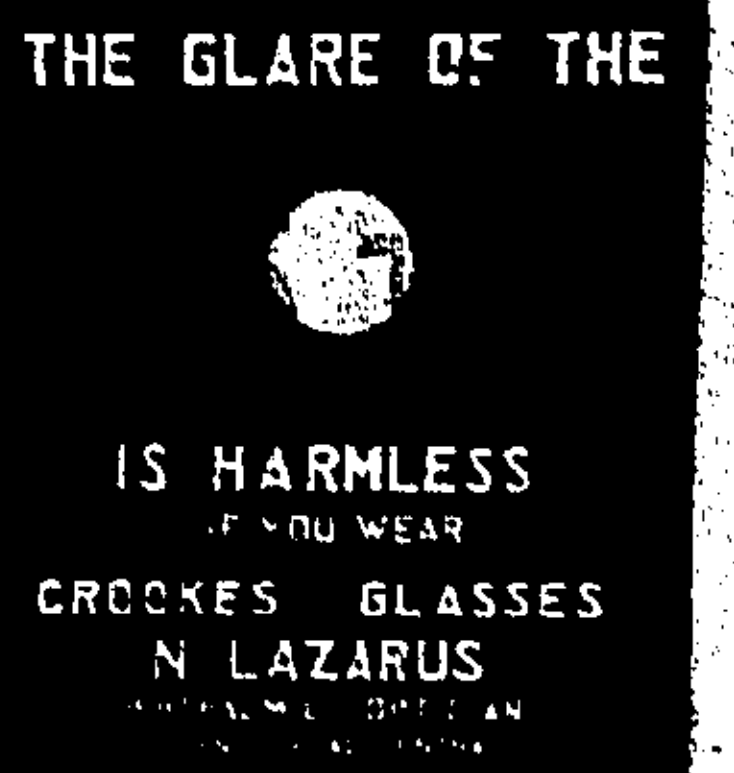




Hongkong Daily Press.



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日七初月五年未己

HONGKONG. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4th, 1919.

三拜禮

號四月六年八國民華中

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TIME-TABLE

Time	Days	Interval
7.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.00	to 11.00 a.m.	10 "
11.30	to 1.00 p.m.	10 "
1.30	to 1.45 p.m.	15 "
1.45 p.m.	to 1.15	10 "
1.15	to 1.45	15 "
1.45	to 2.15	10 "
2.15	to 3.00	15 "
3.00	to 3.30	10 "

NIGHT CARS.

18.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
 9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes.
 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.

Time	Days	Interval
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	10 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	10 "
1.30	to 3.30	15 "
3.30	to 6.00	10 "
6.00	to 9.30	15 "
9.30	to 8.00	10 "

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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
 Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
 Vaux Road Central.
 Persons and punch tickets available for all
 cars not already full running at the time
 specified in the Company's time-tables, but not
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 ticket will be issued until payment therefor
 has been made in Cash Notes or by Cheque
 or Compro Order representing Bank
 Notes.

JORN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Station	No. 1 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 11 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 15 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 19 Through Express	No. 21 Local
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.00
Sheung Shui	arr. 7.45	arr. 8.15	arr. 8.45	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.45	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.45	arr. 11.15
Sheung Shui	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.20
Sheung Shui	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.35	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.35	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.35	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.35
Sheung Shui	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.40	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.40	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.40	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.40
Sheung Shui	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.55
Sheung Shui	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.00
Sheung Shui	arr. 8.45	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.45	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.45	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.45	arr. 12.15
Sheung Shui	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.20
Sheung Shui	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.35	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.35	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.35	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.35
Sheung Shui	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.40	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.40	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.40	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.40
Sheung Shui	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.55
Sheung Shui	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.30	dep. 13.00
Sheung Shui	arr. 9.45	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.45	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.45	arr. 12.15	arr. 12.45	arr. 13.15
Sheung Shui	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.50	dep. 13.20
Sheung Shui	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.35	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.35	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.35	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.35
Sheung Shui	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.40	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.40	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.40	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.40
Sheung Shui	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.55
Sheung Shui	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.30	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.30	dep. 14.00
Sheung Shui	arr. 10.45	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.45	arr. 12.15	arr. 12.45	arr. 13.15	arr. 13.45	arr. 14.15
Sheung Shui	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.50	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.20
Sheung Shui	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.35	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.35	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.35	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.35
Sheung Shui	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.40	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.40	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.40	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.40
Sheung Shui	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.55
Sheung Shui	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.30	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.30	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.30	dep. 15.00
Sheung Shui	arr. 11.45	arr. 12.15	arr. 12.45	arr. 13.15	arr. 13.45	arr. 14.15	arr. 14.45	arr. 15.15
Sheung Shui	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.50	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.50	dep. 15.20
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Sheung Shui	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.40	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.40	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.40	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.40
Sheung Shui	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.55	arr. 15.25	arr. 15.55
Sheung Shui	dep. 12.30	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.30	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.30	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.30	dep. 16.00
Sheung Shui	arr. 12.45	arr. 13.15	arr. 13.45	arr. 14.15	arr. 14.45	arr. 15.15	arr. 15.45	arr. 16.15
Sheung Shui	dep. 12.50	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.50	dep. 15.20	dep. 15.50	dep. 16.20
Sheung Shui	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.35	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.35	arr. 15.05	arr. 15.35	arr. 16.05	arr. 16.35
Sheung Shui	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.40	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.40	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.40	dep. 16.10	dep. 16.40
Sheung Shui	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.55	arr. 15.25	arr. 15.55	arr. 16.25	arr. 16.55
Sheung Shui	dep. 13.30	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.30	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.30	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.30	dep. 17.00
Sheung Shui	arr. 13.45	arr. 14.15	arr. 14.45	arr. 15.15	arr. 15.45	arr. 16.15	arr. 16.45	arr. 17.15
Sheung Shui	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.50	dep. 15.20	dep. 15.50	dep. 16.20	dep. 16.50	dep. 17.20
Sheung Shui	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.35	arr. 15.05	arr. 15.35	arr. 16.05	arr. 16.35	arr. 17.05	arr. 17.35
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Sheung Shui	arr. 15.05	arr. 15.35	arr. 16.05	arr. 16.35	arr. 17.05	arr. 17.35	arr. 18.05	arr. 18.35
Sheung Shui	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.40	dep. 16.10	dep. 16.40	dep. 17.10	dep. 17.40	dep. 18.10	dep. 18.40
Sheung Shui	arr. 15.25	arr. 15.55	arr. 16.25	arr. 16.55	arr. 17.25	arr. 17.55	arr. 18.25	arr. 18.55
Sheung Shui	dep. 15.30	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.30	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.30	dep. 18.00	dep. 18.30	dep. 19.00
Sheung Shui	arr. 15.45	arr. 16.15	arr. 16.45	arr. 17.15	arr. 17.45	arr. 18.15	arr. 18.45	arr. 19.15
Sheung Shui	dep. 15.50	dep. 16.20	dep. 16.50	dep. 17.20	dep. 17.50	dep. 18.20	dep. 18.50	dep. 19.20
Sheung Shui	arr. 16.05	arr. 16.35	arr. 17.05	arr. 17.35	arr. 18.05	arr. 18.35	arr. 19.05	arr. 19.35
Sheung Shui	dep. 16.10	dep. 16.40	dep. 17.10	dep. 17.40	dep. 18.10	dep. 18.40	dep. 19.10	dep. 19.40
Sheung Shui	arr. 16.25	arr. 16.55	arr. 17.25	arr. 17.55	arr. 18.25	arr. 18.55	arr. 19.25	arr. 19.55
Sheung Shui	dep. 16.30	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.30	dep. 18.00	dep. 18.30	dep. 19.00	dep. 19.30	dep. 20.00
Sheung Shui	arr. 16.45	arr. 17.15	arr. 17.45	arr. 18.15	arr. 18.45	arr. 19.15	arr. 19.45	arr. 20.15
Sheung Shui	dep. 16.50	dep. 17.20	dep. 17.50	dep. 18.20	dep. 18.50	dep. 19.20	dep. 19.50	dep. 20.20
Sheung Shui	arr. 17.05	arr. 17.35	arr. 18.05	arr. 18.35	arr. 19.05	arr. 19.35	arr. 20.05	arr. 20.35
Sheung Shui	dep. 17.10	dep. 17.40	dep. 18.10	dep. 18.40	dep. 19.10	dep. 19.40	dep. 20.10	dep. 20.40
Sheung Shui	arr. 17.25	arr. 17.55	arr. 18.25	arr. 18.55	arr. 19.25	arr. 19.55	arr. 20.25	arr. 20.55
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Sheung Shui	dep. 18.30	dep. 19.00	dep. 19.30	dep. 20.00	dep. 20.30	dep. 21.00	dep. 21.30	dep. 22.00
Sheung Shui	arr. 18.45	arr. 19.15	arr. 19.45	arr. 20.15	arr. 20.45	arr. 21.15	arr. 21.45	arr. 22.15
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Sheung Shui	dep. 19.10	dep. 19.40	dep. 20.10	dep. 20.40	dep. 21.10	dep. 21.40	dep. 22.10	dep. 22.40
Sheung Shui	arr. 19.25	arr. 19.55	arr. 20.25	arr. 20.55	arr. 21.25	arr. 21.55	arr. 22.25	arr. 22.55
Sheung Shui	dep. 19.30	dep. 20.00	dep. 20.30	dep. 21.00	dep. 21.30	dep. 22.00	dep. 22.30	dep. 23.00
Sheung Shui	arr. 19.45	arr. 20.15	arr. 20.45	arr. 21.15	arr. 21.45	arr. 22.15	arr. 22.45	arr. 23.15
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Sheung Shui	arr. 20.05	arr. 20.35	arr. 21.05	arr. 21.35	arr. 22.05	arr. 22.35	arr. 23.05	arr. 23.35
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Sheung Shui	dep. 20.30	dep. 21.00	dep. 21.30	dep. 22.00	dep. 22.30	dep. 23.00	dep. 23.30	dep. 24.00

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THE CORONET

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JAPAN'S POSITION IN THE WORLD.

NEED OF A NATIONAL
AWAKENING.

FRUITS OF A BITTER EXPERIENCE.

The Tokyo Asahi publishes a thoughtful article on the lessons which Japan should learn from the Peace Conference.

"The Opposition is attacking the Government for what they allege to be a diplomatic failure because the Japanese proposal for the abolition of racial discrimination fell to the ground. On the other hand the Government party claim the solution of the Shantung problem as a diplomatic success. But all this is looking at the Peace Conference from too narrow a point of view and ignoring the background of those delegates who represent Japan at the Peace Conference. What Messrs. Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau see at the Peace Conference is the Hara Ministry, but Japan and the Japanese people at large—other words, the policy of Japan in respect of her development abroad as well as her internal political and economic policy in the past, present and future. Whether the policy of the Government with reference to the Peace Conference has been sound, and whether the attitude of the delegates has been quite as it should be, are matters which are certainly open to question. But the policy of the Government and the attitude of the delegates cannot nullify the facts which lie in the background. Before disputing over the question of success or failure of Japanese diplomacy, therefore, it is essential that the nation should examine what that background is and how it is reflected in the eyes of the British and American people. In a sense, the Peace Conference is a place where Japan has to make up a general account of her internal and external policies and pay what is due, carrying forward to the future what is to be carried forward. It is time Japan should close up her old books and start new ones, substituting a new method of book-keeping for the antiquated style now in vogue."

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LUDENDORFF'S BOOK.

LAST PHASE OF THE WAR.

In his account of the war, General Ludendorff says:—

"The defeat sustained on August 8th finally destroyed the hope of a military victory. Conferences between Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor, Secretary of State von Hintze, Hindenburg, and myself took place on August 14th and August 15th. On August 16th a Crown Council was held, when I clearly stated that the war could no longer be won in the military sense. At the beginning of September the Supreme Army Command again invited the Imperial Chancellor and Secretary of State von Hintze to Spa. The Chancellor excused himself on the ground of advanced age. In the course of the discussions the situation in the West was again depicted as very grave. I was opposed to Baron Burian's proposal on account of its unclear form, but was in favour of immediate steps towards peace being taken in another form. The Supreme Army Command entertained the idea of mediation by Holland."

On September 25th discussions again took place between von Hintze, Hindenburg, and myself, and they were followed by a report to the Kaiser. Von Hintze first explained the change in the situation on internal grounds. I then spoke as follows: "It is now for us to act energetically on the question of an armistice and peace. The entire situation in Europe may undergo a further change to our disadvantage, and the Western front may at any time have to be further withdrawn. The worse our military situation, however, the harder may we expect the armistice conditions to be."

On the arrival of Wilson's Note, I came to Berlin and submitted the following questions to the Imperial Chancellor: "Firstly, Is the German people willing to fight on? Secondly, What is the German Government's estimate of the Bolshevik danger, which I take very seriously? Thirdly, Is the Ukraine necessary for our provisioning?" The second Note to Wilson was also sent in agreement with the Supreme Army Command. The answer to it clearly showed that Wilson no longer had the power to oppose the demands of the Entente. For the purpose of drawing up the reply to the Note, the Chancellor again invited me to Berlin. The military situation was unchanged, but the day there was a change in the circumstances, and the circumstances, in conjunction with the declaration, on then made by the war minister, gave the Supreme Army Command 200,000 men, made the situation appear such that we were not need to surrender unconditionally to Wilson."

I emphasised the necessity of replying to the note in a dignified tone and with due regard to our interests or the Empire. The acknowledgment of the U-boat warfare could not be considered. Admiral von Döberitz spoke in the same sense, and the war Cabinet continued to hold this view for some days. Soli, however, requested Count von Metternich and some other gentlemen to do their best to allay public feeling. Success fell to Soli. The U-boat war ceased, and the path to capitulation was trodden. Hindenburg immediately protested against this course, and proposed to appeal to the nation. It was clear from Wilson's third answer that our opponents wanted to destroy us, and Hindenburg and I had no doubt that we must fight. We could still continue the war for some months. The utmost exertion of strength might perhaps have had a sobering effect on the enemy peoples and have brought us a tolerable peace."

On October 25th Hindenburg and I submitted this idea to the Kaiser, and later to the Vice-Chancellor, von Payer. We gained the impression that the Imperial Government was now no longer willing to fight, and that it would accept even the hardest conditions. On October 26th I wrote my resignation, but at Hindenburg's request, did not submit it. Immediately afterwards I learned that the Supreme Army Command had been violently attacked in the Reichstag on account of its order relating to the third Wilson Note. This order had been rejected by me with the injunction: "First let the matter be made clear." Only as the result of carelessness did the order reach Hindenburg, and then it was issued without my knowledge. I should not have let it go out, as it was not in accord with my view of loyalty."

It was not possible to enter into explanations with the Chancellor, as he was ill. Meanwhile Hindenburg and I were summoned to the Kaiser. I gained the impression that I no longer possessed his confidence, and tendered my resignation. All other rumours are false, particularly the statement of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that I had tendered my resignation on account of a change in supreme military authority—Reuter's Special Service."

clamour will have no effect, because the anti-Japanese clamour in China is intended for Europe and America, and should there be nobody likely to be influenced by that clamour it must necessarily cease and the ideal of Sino-Japanese amity will then be realised. In this light, the trouble really is not between Japan and China, but between Japan on the one hand and Europe and America on the other hand. In order to solve the difficulty, therefore, it is necessary that Japan should give up territorial ambitions, which are based on narrow-minded selfishness, a loan policy such as is pursued by pawnbrokers who lend money with a view to the forfeiture of the pawn, rather than the repayment of the money, or unfair attempts at extending the market by means of coarse and inferior goods. All this should be a sign of the national awakening caused by the bitter experience undergone by this country at the Peace Conference."

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

BOLSHEVISM AND PEACE.

ALLEGED OVERTURES.

GOVERNMENT REPUDIATION.

Mr. Shortt, Home Secretary, replying for the Government in the House of Commons debate recently, on alleged Bolshevik offers of peace to the Allies, described the "offers" as of German manufacture, and added: "Lenin to-day is no more willing to negotiate on any kind of reasonable basis, and no more fit to negotiate with than he ever was."

Mr. Shortt said: I think that not only has the debate been extremely useful, but I think the subject is one on which the House of Commons is eminently entitled to express its views. (Cheers.) An observation has been made which might have implied that there were in this House some members who were sympathisers with Bolshevism and the regime of Lenin. If the debate has done nothing else but call forth an indignant repudiation of the suggestion that the House contains a single Bolshevik sympathiser, it will have done good. (Cheers.) There are sometimes some people who are in this country Bolshevik agents, and sometimes difficult to catch in anything which brings them within the meshes of the law. They are being carefully watched, and it will strengthen our hands if these Bolsheviks know there is no quarter in the House where there is any sympathy with them."

Mr. J. Jones: And no Tsar's friends either.

Mr. Shortt: I do not think there are any friends in favour of restoring the old autocratic regime. It has been suggested that we have refused to discuss matters with the Russian Government. There is no desire to refuse to discuss things with the Russian Government; but there is a distinct belief, and indeed a certainty, that there is to-day no Russian Government worthy of the name. When it comes to a mere gang of blood-thirsty ruffians—(cheers)—who are terrorising the population of Russia—with these men we are of the House of Commons ill-housed. (Cheers.) That, as I understand, is the meaning of the resolution I am quite sure that no one would deny to Russia the absolute right of the Russian people to determine their own form of government. (Cheers.) Even if they went back to Tsardom we could not claim any right to stop them. But we are entitled to say, "If you choose to set up a form of government that is a danger not only to yourselves, but to the rest of the world, we will have nothing to do with you. We will protect ourselves from you." (Cheers.)

A DANGER TO CIVILISATION.
Assuming, for the sake of argument, that Lenin to-day represents the Government of Russia, we know he has emissaries in this country; we know he has others in other countries waiting their chance to come here. We are entitled to say, "We do not care whether you are the Government of Russia or not. You are a danger to civilisation, and against your emissaries we will protect ourselves." (Cheers.) My own belief is that the Bolshevik emissaries in this country are having very little support. Where you get industrial unrest, unemployment, and any of these things that make men nervous and jumpy, evil emissaries have a fertile ground, but I do not believe that a fertile ground exists here for Bolshevism. (Cheers.) Every day I sign a certain number of orders against the Bolsheviks. (Cheers.) Every day must be taken not to take some perfectly innocent alien who happens not to be a Britisher and treat him with injustice. When you are satisfied that an alien is a dangerous alien, then you must use the powers you have. (Cheers.)

So far as I know there is no reason to think that two American gentlemen have been to Russia, and I understand that they have returned to Paris. Whether they have brought from Lenin any genuine proposals or not I am not in a position to say. I am in a position to say that so far as the latest message I can get from Paris is concerned no such proposals have been before the British Government. Whether they have been before the American, French, or Italian delegates, I am not in a position to say. I have no reason to suppose that the declaration made by the Leader of the House the other day has been departed from."

Mr. W. T. Wilson: Does the right hon. gentleman suggest that representations should be put before delegates of other countries and not before our delegates?

Mr. Shortt: I did not suggest anything of the kind. I do not believe for a moment that there have been any suggestions or negotiations brought to Paris at all. I believe the whole story is of German invention, manufactured for the purpose of making the peoples of other countries believe that the Bolshevik is really a peaceable, civilised, reasonable person. Our secret service know that the Germans are spreading Bolshevism wherever they can. They know it is their only hope."

Mr. C. Edwards: The right hon. gentleman says he believes that these stories are of German manufacture. Does he mean to imply that the statement regarding the two American citizens who have come from Russia after interviewing Lenin and certain delegates in Paris are stories of German manufacture?

LENIN UNFIT TO NEGOTIATE.
Mr. Shortt: I do not suggest anything of the kind. I was not dealing with the visit of the Americans. I said I had no reason to doubt that they had been there, and had returned. What I did say was that the stories sent out, and which had reached the Press of America and the Press of this country—that Lenin was ready to negotiate on reasonable terms—were really of German manufacture, and that Lenin to-day is no more willing to negotiate on any kind of reasonable basis, and no more fit to negotiate with than he ever was."

I am sure the House will appreciate that it would be very dangerous for me to repeat something said over the telephone between Paris and London which might not be quite accurate, and which might give a wrong impression. (Hear, hear.) I am sure the House would not press me to give the result of a telephone message which might be inaccurately reported. But I can say this, that the message I have to give is that no such proposals as are suggested, or any proposals from Lenin, are before the delegates. I can at least promise to convey

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH AND NON-CONFORMITY.

THE QUESTION OF CO-OPERATION.

In the course of a debate in the Upper House of Convocation on the Bishop of Winchester's proposal on the subject of co-operation with Nonconformists, the Bishop of Hereford said that he did not agree with the Bishop of Oxford's contention that what was proposed would not be welcomed by Nonconformists. If these proposals were, as he believed they were, framed in sincerity, offered in goodwill, and put into practice in a temper of fellowship and sympathy, he believed that they would be welcomed by the non-Anglicans. Nonconformity itself presented a new issue to the Church of England. It was a new issue because their reformers and all their ecclesiastical statesmen never contemplated the legitimacy of Dissent within a national Church. He asked for the spirit of adventure in this great question of recognition, for they should not be deterred from making a forward step merely because there was no definite precedent."

The Bishop Gloucester, who opposed the resolution, expressed the opinion that, if passed, it would seriously divide the Anglican Church. "We must," he said, "have unity amongst ourselves before we attempt a step such as this. I do not think we ought to move until we can all move together."

The Bishop of Chelmsford suggested that the whole question be referred to a joint committee.

The Archbishop said that it was sometimes forgotten that on the matter of reunion any practical proposal was likely to involve some sacrifice on the part of Nonconformists as well as on the part of Churchmen. There had been a remarkable instance brought privately to the notice of some of them within the last week of the depth of that feeling, and what the sacrifice would involve on the part of some of the most pious Nonconformists and yet of their willingness to make the sacrifice."

The Bishop of Chelmsford's suggestion was adopted.

DIVIDENDS AND PROFIT-SEEKING.

DEAN AND LABOUR UNREST.

In the Lower House of Convocation Canon Garbutt initiated a discussion on industrial unrest. He said there was a tendency to camouflage the real position by saying it was due to reaction or Bolshevik agitation, and the wages or workmen had not been increased out of proportion to the increase of prices. He agreed there was Bolshevism. It was not among the working-class only but the middle-class."

The Archbishop of Nottingham protested against the Premier's statement that unrest was due to the fact that the Labour party was in the hands of the Bolsheviks. That statement was terribly untrue, but if that sort of thing was said the result might be that it would come true. The workers were among the pick of the country, and had a spirit of fellowship and comradeship not found amongst the rich."

The Dean of Lincoln said that the present was the most serious moment in our history. If they went to a place like Brighton and saw some of the hotels on the sea front they would see what profiteering was going on. Dividends earned without heart or conscience had stirred up the worker. Miners and railwaymen had died by thousands during the war, and they belonged to the aristocracy of labour. Yet these were the men at the very heart of the movement, but there was a tear of wages being reduced and of unemployment. Recently he was called to the two rooms in which a man, wife, and six children lived. Water was pouring down to the room from the roof. The house was owned by a member of the local health committee, but that committee could not close the house as there was nowhere to which the people could go."

RAILWAYS AND THE WAR.

Sir Herbert Walker and members of the Railway Executive Committee were entertained to dinner on April 2nd by the Eccentric Club. Mr. H. Montague Bates was in the chair.

Sir Herbert Walker, chairman of the Railway Executive Committee, in responding to the toast of the evening, said that they heard a great deal about the nationalisation of the railways. There were two interpretations to be put upon the word nationalisation. One would mean that the Government were going to take over the railways, and that the whole of the employees would become Government servants. Personally he, Sir Herbert, did not think that was going to happen. He might be wrong but that was his opinion. Another, and better, solution was some co-ordination under Government guarantee by which the railways would be run on commercial lines for the benefit of the State and the trade of the country. The first thing was to eliminate competition when it was wasteful. Therefore he thought that some form of unification was essential. Also, in the interest of the railways generally, they must be made self-supporting. Traders, he believed, could afford to pay more. They were selling their goods at enhanced rates, but they were being carried at pre-war rates. So far as the public generally were concerned, he believed that a system of unification would give a better service than they had ever had before. (Cheers.)

to the Prime Minister the undoubted fact that the unanimous opinion of this House is in favour of this resolution. (Loud cheers.) In doing that I am not suggesting that the Prime Minister is wakening or sending out an S.O.S. So far as I know it is an entirely spontaneous motion of a body of members without any consultation. The House has responded to it, and I shall report to the Prime Minister what the feeling of the House has been as I appreciate it. The motion was, by leave, withdrawn."

SPORT
CRICKET.R. A. PONSONBY FANE'S XI.
GARRISON N.C.O.s AND MEN.

It was almost too hot for cricket yesterday, when a team captained by Mr. R. A. Ponsonby Fane met and were defeated by a team of non-commissioned officers and men of the local Garrison, captained by R. S. M. Keenan of the Manchester Regiment. In the circumstances, a surprising amount of keenness was shown. The match brings the curtain down upon the cricket season of 1918-19, which has been unduly prolonged.

Ponsonby Fane, winning the toss, elected to bat. His batsmen were, however, never very comfortable against the Garrison bowlers. Stapleton, whose keen judgment served him well, was the only exception, and he brought off several very clean drives on the off. Wahl, who was top contributor, had luck on his side, but brought off a number of useful sweeps on the leg side. Claxton shaped very well for a time, but paid the penalty of not treating Baines with sufficient respect. Baines, Allan & Co. had to be watched all the time.

The sun was blazing when the Garrison team went to the wicket, and their batting was monotonous. Much greater liberties might have been taken with the Civilian bowlers, not a strong combination by any means. Mann was in for an hour and 25 minutes making 25 runs, while Baines, who reached a similar total, was only a little less steady. The Hon. Mr. Claud Seyn, who kept a good length and was backed up by a very active field, obtained the best average on his side.

When the Civilian went in a second time, they started none too well. Claxton, Marley and Runjahn all being cheaply dismissed. A partnership between Stapleton and Robinson changed the complexion of the game. They found that it would suit them to step out to the bowling, and did so with a freedom that was heartening. Robinson brought off some good overhead drives and was out when the score stood at 70. Stapleton who was accorded a life when he was in the thirties, and survived a confident appeal for stumping from Sharman (who appeared in the afternoon and filled a place rendered vacant by the slight indisposition of Mann), stayed in till the score reached 102 for the loss of 3 wickets. A few minutes later the innings was declared closed. Baworth being unbeaten after a sound display.

With only 54 runs to make to win and just sufficient time to get them, the start of the second innings of the Garrison did not produce that bright cricket that one would have wished. Sharman, recently out from hospital, was obviously none in cricket condition, and the others, by reason of the very smart fielding of the Civilian, were not allowed to make any showings. It was not till after six wickets had fallen, for 34 runs, that play livened up. Fancall and Strange were responsible for this pleasing change. Both these men gave the fielders a busy time and it seemed as if this pair would win the match. They raised the score to 82—leaving 2 runs to win—when Strange, trying a risky run, had to retire. Baines and Lawrence failed to score and Fancall had raised the score to 83 when stumps were drawn at 7.6 p.m. The scores of both teams, for the two innings, were equal, but the Garrison team won the match by 25 runs on the first innings. Scores:—

R. A. PONSONBY FANE'S XI.

1st innings.			
A. A. Claxton, b Baines	8		
Capt. Wahl, b Strange	25		
O. J. Stapleton, c Horrocks, b Baines	23		
Lieut. Raworth, b Strange	6		
Lieut. Col. Coles, b Baines	4		
Yew Man Tsun, b Fancall	6		
A. H. Runjahn, c Keenan, b Allan	6		
G. E. Marley, not out	9		
Pay. Lieut. Robinson, c Allan, b Baines	1		
U. Omar, c Keenan, b Allan	0		
R. A. Ponsonby Fane, l.b.w., b Baines	1		
Hon. Mr. C. Severn, c and b Baines	0		
Extras	19		
Total	102		

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baines	20	9	46	6
Conner	7	1	22	0
Allan	10	4	16	2
Strange	8	0	16	3
Fancall	6	3	7	1

GARRISON.

1st innings.			
Corpl. Horrocks, c Wahl, b Omar	0		
Corpl. Mann, st. Fane, b Coles	25		
C.O.M.S. Talfourd, c Severn, b Omar	12		
Pte. Conner, c Claxton, b Severn	25		
R.S.M. Keenan, c Runjahn, b Marley	9		
Sergt. Strange, c sub, b Severn	10		
Corpl. Fancall, c Fane, b Omar	9		
Lee. Corpl. Lawrence, l.b.w., b Severn	7		
Pte. Rhodes, c and b Marley	11		
R.O.M.S. Allan, not out	15		
C.S.M. Goodman, b Severn	1		
Extras	18		
Total	134		

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Omar	14	3	29	3
Severn	12	3	30	4
Raworth	4	0	13	0
Yew Man Tsun	2	0	10	0
Marley	7	0	15	2
Coles	7	0	18	2

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

HIS MAJESTY TOASTED AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.

In accordance with custom, the members of the Hongkong Club met together at noon yesterday, at the invitation of the Chairman, to drink the health of H.M. the King.

Mr. C. H. P. Hay, addressing the gathering in the vestibule, said:—
Gentlemen:—It is a privilege of the Chairman of this Club to have the honour of inviting its members to meet him on the 3rd of June to toast His Majesty the King, and I feel myself particularly fortunate that the privilege should be mine under happier circumstances than have fallen to the lot of my immediate predecessors.

At this time last year, the Empire was passing the greatest crisis of its history. The Germans were smashing their way through. All eyes were turned to the Western Front, and our hearts were strained almost to the bursting point, for the fate of the Empire seemed to be trembling in the balance.

Germany who had sold her soul to the Kaiser and Militarism was making her final effort in her bargain with the power that had bought her, knowing full well that she had burned, in the flame of the war she kindled, the patent of her rights to rank among civilised States.

To-day our anxieties are over and the most prodigious war that the world has ever seen has come to an end. But Peace is not yet, and the King has expressed the desire that in the matter of the coronation observance of his birthday the precedent of the last four years shall be followed and that there shall be no demonstrations of a public nature.

The cloud of sorrow and suffering brought about by the war has not been dispersed, and it is this sympathy with all people, this desire to associate himself as far as possible, with their hopes and fears, their aims and aspirations, which, I sincerely believe, has given him the unique place he holds in the world to-day.

During a period when the hereditary rulers of other countries have been thrust aside as things of little account, our King has been more and more firmly entrenched on his throne. Whilst Bolshevism, which has reduced Russia to a state of chaos, threatens to sweep over Europe we read with gratification of the wonderful spontaneous manifestations of loyalty and affection shown by huge concourses of people in London on Empire Day. There seems to me, gentlemen, very little danger that Great Britain will ever desire to change the Constitutional Monarchy for a Republican form of Government.

The allegiance which we give to our Sovereign does not spring from a sense of duty alone, but from affection and reason, and this, which I have the honour to propose to-day, will, I know, be responded to by you from the depths of your hearts.

In these distant parts of the Empire we are apt, perhaps, at times to imagine that we are overlooked, if not forgotten. There have been rumours that His Majesty, remembering the beneficial results which followed his extended tour of his Dominions, intends to send the Prince of Wales to these parts. Let us hope that His Royal Highness will include Hongkong in his itinerary. His reception, I guarantee, would be an enthusiastic one, for there is not one of us who would not welcome such an opportunity of demonstrating our loyalty and devotion. Gentlemen, The King.

The National Anthem was then sung. In celebration of the anniversary all business was suspended. A salute was fired at noon. Most of the ships in harbour were "dressed" for the occasion and flags were flown from many of the commercial houses.

R. A. PONSONBY FANE'S XI.

2nd innings.			
A. A. Claxton, l.b.w., b Allan	8		
G. E. Marley, c Keenan, b Conner	0		
C. J. Stapleton, b Conner	42		
A. H. Runjahn, b Allan	0		
Pay. Lt. Robinson, c Strange, b Baines	29		
Lt. Raworth, not out	28		
Lt. Col. Coles, not out	0		
Extras	6		
Total (for 5 wickets, declared)	111		

Bowling analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allan	6	0	26	2
Conner	8	2	31	2
Pascall	3	1	12	0
Baines	7	1	21	1
Strange	2	1	15	0

GARRISON.

2nd innings.			
Edr. Sharman, b Marley	13		
Pte. Conner, c Stapleton, b Severn	8		
C.O.M.S. Talfourd, c Omar, b Severn	3		
Corpl. Horrocks, c Stapleton, b Severn	0		
R.S.M. Keenan, c Coles, b Marley	10		
Sergt. Strange, run out	12		
Gen. Baines, b Severn	0		
Corpl. Pascall, not out	31		
Lee. Corpl. Lawrence, b Severn	0		
Extras	6		
Total (for 8 wickets)	83		

Bowling analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Severn	11	2	35	5
Conner	1	0	8	0
Coles	4	0	11	0
Marley	4	0	17	2
Raworth	1	0	6	0

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, May 29th.

THE STUDENT MOVEMENT.

The students in Peking—and if telegrams received here are to be believed, the students throughout 18 of the 21 Provinces—have abandoned their studies in order to foster organised opposition to the bartering of their national birth-right by the pro-Japanese Administration, which has pledged so many assets to Japan during the past eighteen months. Students are daily preaching to the multitude in Peking, and endeavouring to rouse a more vigorous expression of the national sentiment. These street corner orators are not molested by the police, who have received instructions not to interfere with them but the public are not to be permitted to listen! Consequently, the police are having an interesting time trying to keep the crowd moving on. No sooner have they succeeded in separating a speaker from his audience than another assembly is formed by the people from the other side of the street. The students are employing their absence from school in another way. They have started a daily paper entitled *Hu Chi*, which means "May Seventh," the date on which China was forced to yield some of the "Twenty-One Demands." It gives information regarding the national students' movement which is being organised "to save the nation." Telegrams are published from all over the country reporting progress. Even messages from Chinese student organisations in Japan have been received. Surely these cannot have been inspired by anti-Japanese American and British, as some of the Nipponese journals are daring to suggest.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT.

The Japanese authorities have been forced to sit up and take notice of the propaganda which is in progress throughout the country designed to focus public sentiment against the wrongs suffered by China at the hands of Japan. Mr. Obata has seen fit not only to object to the term "enemy goods," employed by advocates of the boycott when referring to Japanese products but to the term "dwarf-slave," which has been much quoted of late. It is probably due to his influence, also, that the outspoken *Li Shih Pao* has been closed down for its pungent comments. However, there is no abatement in the energy of the students' movement, the organisation of which is being perfected. Neither is the boycott minimising. There is no mistaking the regard in which the sons of Nippon are held by the Chinese.

ALARMIST REPORTS.

A certain section of foreigners is apprehensive of an anti-foreign outbreak in North China. So far as I can gather there is little evidence to justify it. True, the people succeed wonderfully well in disguising their affection for the Japanese, but that is as far as the agitation has gone. The people as a whole are anti-Japanese, but the officials in power are pro-Japanese, so that there is ample room for a little excitement in adjusting the two view-points.

MISSIONARY OPINION.

The missionary bodies are to meet in Peking this evening to express their displeasure at the award of the Peace Conference which confirms Japan in the possession of Taioingtau. Other bodies are likely to take similar action.

ANOTHER MARCONI CONTRACT.

The representative in China of the Marconi Wireless Company, Mr. Gimmann, has just signed another agreement with the Chinese Government on behalf of his company whereby both parties form a company on the basis of fifty per cent each, with a capital of 2500,000, for the manufacture of articles for wireless purposes in China, so far as possible from Chinese materials. This is a very far reaching project and ought to lead to great things in this country. Moreover, it is an enterprise which must inevitably interfere with Japanese monopolistic ambitions in China.

THE WUHU INCIDENT.

Claims for compensation have already been presented by the Japanese for losses incurred by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and other Japanese houses in Wuhu that were set on fire by Chinese employes the other evening. Feeling in this particular locality is no doubt, inflamed by the export of rice to Japan, to which many Chinese object.

The Ministry of Finance announced suspension of the subscription list of the 1918 domestic loans in order to facilitate drawing, but so far there has been no statement made with regard to the redemption of the Third Year Domestic Loan, which was to have taken place on May 15th. Perhaps the Bureau can find time to make an explanation.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAPANESE PACIFIC CABLE.

ENTERPRISE OF BUSINESS MEN.

Under the promotion of Mr. Uchida Kakichi, formerly Vice-Minister of Communications, a project is maturing to lay a direct cable between Japan and America. The scheme has the warm support of Baron Shibusawa and many other prominent business men in Japan. The initial meeting of the promoters and supporters was held on May 12th at the Tokyo Bankers Club, as a result of which it has been decided shortly to appoint an Executive Committee to give concrete shape to the project.

In connection with this enterprise, Mr. Uchida, the chief promoter, is quoted by the *Yochi* as stating that it will not be long before the laying of a cable between Japan and America will become a reality. As regards the route of the proposed cable, three different plans are formulated. One favours the laying of the cable via the Aleutian group, and another, via the Bonin islands and Midway Islands, while the third suggests the Guam route. If the first-mentioned route be chosen, the total length of cable laid will be 5,700 miles involving an expenditure of ¥37,000,000; the second-mentioned will involve a length of 8,600 miles with a cost of ¥59,000,000, while according to the last-mentioned plan the distance covered will be 7,200 miles and the expenses involved will be ¥45,000,000. Work is expected to be completed in 1½ or 2 years. It is proposed, says Mr. Uchida, that a Committee of 12 will be appointed, with Baron Shibusawa as Chairman. It is purely a private undertaking, and may be made a joint enterprise with American business men. The ex-Vice-Minister of Communications proceeds to remark that, commercially speaking, the United States is Japan's greatest customer, standing first on the list of Japanese goods. In the matter of international politics, no country misunderstands Japan more greatly and no country sows seeds of dissension more extensively. All this is in Mr. Uchida's opinion, largely attributable to the defective condition of organs of communication between the two countries, which is a serious hindrance to a mutual acquisition of sufficient knowledge regarding the actual conditions prevailing in each other's country. If the project under contemplation is carried out, it is to be hoped that not only will the communications between them be greatly facilitated, but the link binding the two nations will be considerably strengthened, commercially and diplomatically, and real friendship between the two nations will arise.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient, of Saigon, in their report, dated May 22nd, state:—
The present crop seems to be below the previous estimates, and under present circumstances the Government is not inclined to extend the export to higher figures than during the last few months. It is quite certain that for the time being the export will be allowed only up to the end of June for a quantity of 75,000 tons for any destination, including Europe. This quantity of 75,000 tons will be allotted on the same basis as before. The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 13th May is 382,588 tons against 553,052 tons in 1918.
We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$8.80 per picul, l.o.b. Saigon, for May and June shipment.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

The Ministry of Justice is credited with the issue of a circular telegram to the judicial courts of the Provinces stating that the Chinese delegates submitted the question of the abolition of extra-territoriality to the Peace Conference at Paris and were informed that the Conference would watch the administration of Chinese laws in their application to enemy subjects during the next five years. The courts are exhorted to exercise a careful administration of justice, in consequence.

TSAO KUN'S RESIGNATION.

Tsao Kun has resigned his post as military commissioner for the four southern Provinces. The report tended to create some additional alarm, but inquiry proves that the General has taken this step to call attention more emphatically to the fact that he is in need of funds for the payment of his men.

PEACE BY NEGOTIATION.

The movement in favour of conducting negotiations with the various individual parties of the South, rather than by means of a conference, is gaining ground in Government circles. Chu Chi-chien, also, is reported to advocate this procedure.

THE TIBETAN PROBLEM.

Portuguese are in progress before the British Ministry and the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs with a view to adjusting the Tibetan problem. So far, there is great difficulty in reaching an understanding owing to the complexity of the border question, which is not so simple as it once was.

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Oxford	per tin	...	\$1.35 and 75c.
Cambridge	"	"	\$1.10

Fish in tins

Blackwall Whitebait	per tin	...	75c.
Fresh Lobsters	"	"	\$2.00
Herrings in Tomato Sauce	"	"	75c.
Pilchards in Oil	"	"	\$1.50

Pickles in pint bots.

White Onions, Gerkins	...	90c. per bot.
Picalilli, Mixed	...	"
Red Cabbage	...	50c. "

Soups in pint tins

Ox Tail	Mockturtle	...	60c. per tin.
Kidney	Tomato	...	"
Venison	Cressy	...	"

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, JUNE 7TH, commencing at 4 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
H. B. L. DOWLING, Secy.
Hongkong, June 2nd, 1919. [1814]

S.S. "TENASSEEHIM."

(LATE P. HENDERSON LINE).
(LLOYD'S REGISTER No. 388).

THE Underigned are prepared to receive TENDERS in writing for the purchase of this vessel, which has been damaged by fire and now lying at Raungoon.
A deposit amounting to 10% of the Tender may be required before the same is submitted to the Owners.

On acceptance of an offer the buyer to pay immediately the purchase money in cash, and take delivery of the ship as she now lies.
Harbour Dues, Crews, Wages and other charges to be for the account of buyers from date of sale.

A permit to inspect the ship may be obtained on application.
A sale to approved Foreign Owners might be entertained.
The owners do not bind themselves to accept the Highest or any Tender.

GILMAN & CO., LTD.,
Lloyd's Agents. [845]

NOTICE

I HAVE This Day Established myself as Merchant and Commission Agent under the style of RIBEIRO, SONS & CO., 101 Supreme Court Building, (Ground Floor)
V. F. V. RIBEIRO.
Hongkong, June 2nd, 1919. [840]

NOTICE

THE Underigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong for the Sale of the "BATTLESHIP" Brand of Flour manufactured by the MOY SING and FOH SING FLOUR MILLS of WUSIEH and SHANGHAI.
H. SKOTT & CO.
Prince's Buildings,
Chater Road,
Hongkong, June 2nd, 1919. [839]

NOTICE

WE HAVE REMOVED our Offices from St. George's Building, 2nd floor to HONG KONG, 4th Floor, Rooms Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. All communications should be addressed to our New Address.
GERIN, BREARD & CO.
[838]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

SUN MAN WOO CO., Shipchandler, Naval Contractors and General Traders, have this day REMOVED from Nos. 1 & 13, Connaught Road Central, to their new premises at Nos. 99 & 101 DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite to west corner of the Central Market) Telephone 309.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [808]

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto conducted by the late pharmacy at 32, Queen's Road Central, will on 18th June next be transferred to A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., the Hongkong Dispensary, who will take over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books. Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will on and after the date aforesaid be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.
F. W. STAPLETON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [833]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 8th George's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon, pursuant to Section 68 (3) of the Companies Ordinance, 1911.
RHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [832]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that all Straits Settlements War Loan taken up by this Association for its Members has now been exhausted. All moneys paid in to this Association will, in future, be invested in British War Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Hon. Secretary. [728]

RAW SILK EXPORTERS.

P. MUCCIANT, 14 RUE DESIRÉE & LYON SILK MERCHANT. Seeks to represent as Agent in Lyons (France) Exporters of Raw Silk from Canton. Extensive references and connections.
Thorough Experience.
Offices and warehouse established. [836]

INTIMATIONS

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company Offices on TUESDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 28th February, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th June, to the 17th June 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. O. HOLT,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [835]

G. A. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 3921.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from The Concerned.
Will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) June 4th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.

at his Sales Room,
A QUARTER OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Ward-robe, Chest of Drawers, Ice Boxes, Dressing Tables, Iron Bedsteads, Couch, Arm-chairs, Carpets, Tables, Pictures, Ornaments, Crockery and Glassware, Typewriters, Brass Ornaments, Clocks, Cabinets, and a line of Sundries.
Terms - Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 31st, 1919.

KWONG FAT.

NEWLY ESTABLISHED.

DEALERS IN

ALL kinds of IVORY, SANDALWOOD, MOTHER-OF-PEARL and SILVER WARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [815]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "SISTMAN".
Apply -
GERMINAL OIL STORE,
18, Nathan Road, Kowloon. [837]

TO LET.

NO. 4, BROADWOOD ROAD,
NO. 4, UNFURNISHED BROADWOOD ROAD,
FURNISHED.
For particulars apply to -
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
York Building,
Chater Road Hongkong, [814]

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

Apply to -
W. L. PATTENDEN,
GILMAN & CO., LTD.,
81, Des Voux Road Central. [787]

TO LET.

the PEAK with immediate possession.
NO. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to -
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [735]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK,
from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.

Address - "A. B.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [668]

TO LET.

NO. 104, THE PEAK, 8-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to -
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING. [823]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE - A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to - "Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [834]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to -
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [81]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SIAM"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by June 6th, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on June 4th, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THEOBSEN & Co., Agents. [836]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TJITROEM"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by June 4th, 1919, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on June 3rd, 9.30 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 14 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
This Steamer brings on Cargo from New York origin intended for shipment per "KAZEMBE".

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LIMITED, Agents. [832]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamers

"TATHYBIUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after June 2nd.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods, remaining undelivered after June 9th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before June 23rd, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [837]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-

RANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BAZANIA, AMERICAN, COAST, AUSTRAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer

"DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about JULY 5TH, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Passes will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to -
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Post Box 113,
81, Des Voux Road Central.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Haikow Roads.

Tel. K. 1.

Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurbished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS

TERMS MODERATE

Special Arrangements for Families on Application to -

F. Z. O'BERRY, Proprietor. [208]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT

LOTION

AND

POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat.

Can be used either in conjunction

or separately.

They will also be found invaluable

for preventing and relieving

Sunburn, Freckles and all

Skin Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

In Bottles at 50c. and \$1.00

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

In Boxes at \$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16. [12]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. DE CARVALHO beg to acknowledge with grateful thanks the many expressions of sympathy floral tributes received in their recent bereavement. [843]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 4TH, 1919.

CHINA ON HER TRIAL.

AMONGST the many demands made by the Chinese delegates to the Conference of the Allies at Paris was that for the abolition of extra-territoriality. It is provided under the Treaty of Tientsin, signed in 1858, that British subjects who may commit any crime in China shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or other authorized public functionary, according to the laws of Great Britain; that all questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between British subjects shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities; and that any dispute between British and Chinese subjects shall be decided equitably by the British Consul with the assistance of the Chinese authorities. Similar rights have been extended to all the other Foreign Powers having treaties with China. Exceptions, such as these, to the rule that every person is subject for all acts done within the boundaries of a State to its local laws derive their origin from the Mediterranean, and date back many centuries. They still obtain in the Ottoman Empire. As in the case of Japan, however, it is admitted that they should be relinquished when the State granting them has given evidence that it can be trusted to administer justice efficiently and impartially. Under the Mackay Treaty of 1902, Great Britain has undertaken to relinquish her extra-territorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant her in

so doing. Can it be said that these conditions have been fulfilled? Much, it is true, has been heard in recent years of plans for improving the administration of justice in China, but very little in that direction seems to have been accomplished. Some of the old barbarous punishments have been abolished—on paper—and the treatment of criminals has been improved in some respects. It may be doubted, however, whether any enlightened Chinese, who has had experience as a litigant in his own Courts would contend that the time has arrived when foreigners can safely give up their privileges. As we pointed out when discussing this subject a little while back, such features as the absence of trial by jury, the torture of prisoners, and the venality and poor qualifications of judges have always been recognised as cogent reasons for the retention of extra-territoriality, but during the past few years these reasons have been reinforced by the conduct of the Tutchuns, in proclaiming martial law—which means the negation of law—whenever they thought fit without any reference to the civil authority. Under such a regime the foreigner, deprived of the protection he now possesses, would be entirely at the mercy of these robber-barens, and neither his person nor his property would be secure. Even as it is, there have been repeated attempts at Swatow to fleece the foreign residents as well as the unfortunate natives. In the circumstances it must be admitted that the Paris Conference went as far as prudence permitted in promising the Chinese delegates to watch the administration of Chinese laws in their application to enemy subjects—who, of course, have been deprived of their Treaty rights—during the next five years. This should serve the double purpose of protecting the subjects of enemy States from improper treatment and of enabling the Chinese to justify their claim by putting their house in order. China is now on her trial, and we can only hope that the circular telegram which, according to our Peking correspondent, the reply of the Allies has prompted the Ministry of Justice to issue to the judicial courts of the Provinces, exhorting them to exercise care in the administration of justice, will be productive of good results.

THE TRAFFIC IN MORPHIA.

THE POST OFFICE AS A MEANS OF DISTRIBUTING THE DRUG.

The ease with which opium could be distributed in small amounts has always been of great advantage to all vendors of the drug. Morphine, being much more powerful and of much lighter weight than opium, it is a still easier matter to extend its sale distribution. Under the existing postal regulations it is possible for those profiting by the sale of morphine to conduct their trade through the Postal Service almost indefinitely.

The Secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, has handed to him by a friend of the cause an envelope sealed, and registered, and sent from Tientsin to Peking through the Japanese Post Office. This packet was opened at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association, and was found to contain some advertisements and some white powder carefully wrapped up in paper. This powder was given to an analytical chemist, Mr. A. J. Skinn, and by him has been certified to be pure morphine. The morphine was to the address given in Peking by a certain Chinese, or Japanese, drug-store in Tientsin, the name of which is withheld for the present.

No special blame can be attached to the Japanese Post Office, for it would be equally easy to have obtained the morphine through the Chinese Post Office, and there are good reasons for supposing that morphine is sent from the Western countries to China in the same way, but this proves that the Postal Service can be, and is, used by druggists who increase their profits by pandering to the vices of their fellow men.

This means of furthering the trade in morphine was taken into consideration at The Hague Opium Convention, and an important protocol directing the attention of the Universal Postal Union to the desirability of regulating the transmission of opium and morphine through the post was added to the other articles. Undoubtedly this will be dealt with by the League of Nations and by the International Postal Conference to be held next year.

This makes it reasonable for the Chinese and other Governments to anticipate the final decision of the League of Nations, and to check the evil *pro tem*, to issue certain decrees that will tend to prevent this misuse of the Postal Service. In the endeavour to promote such legislation the Board of Directors of the Association passed the following resolution, and forwarded it to the Bureau directing the Chinese Postal Service:—That the Director-General of Posts be requested to approach the Minister of Communications for authority to recommend to the International Postal Bureau that a regulation be issued that all registered and insured posted matter shall contain a declaration by the sender that such matter contains no morphine, etc., and that a false declaration shall render the declarant liable to a penalty.

The third gymkhana meeting of the season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday.

Shipping business is at a standstill in Canton. Three steamers returned empty to Hongkong, yesterday, from that port.

Telegraphic information has been received in Hongkong that the property of Chinese which was damaged by the recent volcanic eruption in Java is valued at a million guilders.

President Hsu Shih-chang has presented a scroll to the Masonic bodies of Peking on which he has written a quotation from Mencius which has a Masonic significance. The scroll also bears his autograph. Needless to say, the members of the craft in Peking are very appreciative of this signal honour.

The *Telemachus* reached Hongkong, yesterday, after an unpleasant voyage. She left Saigon, with a cargo of rice, on May 25th, but, when nearing the Pratas Reef, had a connecting-rod broken. The *Kanchow*, which passed her on May 28th, was told that she required no help, as she hoped to get under way that same day. The voyage lasted 8 days instead of the usual 3 or 4.

An enormous gathering of Chinese and several European ladies and gentlemen, witnessed a very interesting sight at North Point, yesterday afternoon, when the Dragon boat races were held. Every available junk and sampan in the vicinity was packed with spectators. Six boats took part in the two races, each boat being manned by a crew of about 40, with a drummer standing on the middle of the boat, beating time. The finishes were very close and were greeted by the *huzips* of the crowd, the whistles of the launches, and the firing of crackers.

News has reached Dover that the *Vindictive* has broken in halves at Zeebrugge during salvage operations, and will now have to be blown up. Thus the hope, that the famous ship, which on two occasions, at Ostend and Zeebrugge, did such splendid work under the command of Captain Carpenter, V.C., might be refloated and brought back to England, is probably doomed to disappointment.

It is reported that China will be allowed to sign the International aerial navigation agreement.

It is announced that the censorship on telegraph messages is being continued in Peking but is being abolished in other places.

General Lung Chai-kwong will be appointed Commissioner-General of Border-defence.

Messages have been received from Tientsin announcing that in regard to the troubles which arose between Japanese sailors and American soldiers in Tientsin some time ago, the Japanese Consul has formally expressed regret to the American Consul. The matter is now regarded as settled.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF KWANGSI.

A message from Nanning states that Li Ching-sing, the ex-Civil Governor of Kwangsi, has been re-appointed to his former position following the resignation of Chan Ping-kwan. Li assumed office two days ago.

THE SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.

The Peking Government has sent delegates to consult with the Southern navy envoys in Shanghai regarding the resumption of the Shanghai Conference. The Premier has wired to the Administrative Directors of the Military Government, stating that the Northern envoys will be sent back to Shanghai to resume the negotiations if the demands which the Peking Government has rejected, are withdrawn. It is said that the President Hsu Shih-chang has requested the Military Government to dismiss Tong Shun-yi, and appoint another representative in his place.

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GERMANY AND THE PEACE TREATY:

"HOUR IS APPROACHING WHEN NO BLUFF WILL AVAIL":

WAR WILL BE RENEUED IN ITS SHARPEST FORM."

MR. HARRY HAWKER'S ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN LONDON.

PETROGRAD'S PITIABLE FLIGHT.

GEN. CURRIE ON BRITISH EMPIRE AIMS.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. HARRY HAWKER IN ENGLAND.

A TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

LONDON, May 27th.

Mr. Harry Hawker and Capt. McKenzie-Grieve made a triumphal progress through Scotland to London. The train was besieged by crowds fighting to shake hands with the aviators.

ENTHUSIASM IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 27th.

On arrival at King's Cross Station, which was densely thronged, Mr. Hawker and Capt. Grieve got one of the most remarkable ovations ever given to anyone.

They were seized by a body of Australian diggers and carried shoulder-high into Euston Road. They were crowned with souch hats, an Australian custom, conferring the highest popular honour.

The huge crowds assembled at Euston Road at first did not recognise the aviators in Australian hats. Then they gave the two aviators a tremendous ovation.

The aviators were placed in an open car which proceeded slowly, along an arranged route, to the Royal Aero Club.

It was intended to hold a civic reception, with the Mayor present at the station, together with a large number of distinguished military men and civilians, but the Australians, declaring it was "Australia's Day," took the affair entirely into their own hands.

THE AIRMEN INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, May 27th.

Mr. Harry Hawker and Capt. Grieve, interviewed by the *Daily Mail*, declared that their start was due to the Americans' flight to the Azores.

The Sopwith's start was splendid. The aviators, at the start, ate one sandwich apiece, with some chocolate, and drank four cups of coffee each.

Mr. Hawker, after that, did not eat for 72 hours, owing to sea-sickness.

It was like looking for a small motor-boat in a heavy sea when they flew down to look for a ship. When they alighted on the sea, they were knee-deep in the water, and big waves occasionally dashed over the upper plane. Meanwhile, their little boat was afloat beside the machine, dancing like a cork.

They were picked up at 8.30, after they had been flying for 14½ hours. They were in the water for 90 minutes.

Mr. Hawker declared when they started "We are left. It was a cert. 100 to 1 on."

The machine floated well. They expected a north-easterly wind for a short time, then a north-west, but actually found a strong northerly wind and ran into a depression which had worked up from the Azores.

The weather was, however, no hindrance. The flight would have been accomplished but for the boiling water trouble.

The wireless was not a great success. Capt. Grieve sent out a message every 30 minutes, but no reply was received. He later signalled S.O.S. every 15 minutes, but the wireless stopped sparking at 1.30 a.m.

Capt. Grieve found they were 160 miles south of their course, owing to the drift. They then altered their course northwards, with a view to reaching the track of ships.

Mr. Hawker used 170 gallons of petrol out of the 340 he carried.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF FLIGHT.

Giving another interview to the *Daily Mail*, when he entered into a more detailed description of the incidents of his flight, Mr. Hawker said:—"After four hours, the visibility became bad and heavy cloud banks were encountered. Eventually we encountered a heavy storm and rain squalls."

"After 5½ hours, we were forced to descend several thousand feet on account of the choking of the filter. After this, everything went well for a few hours, and then the circulation system was again choked. The temperature of the water rose to boiling point. We realised that until the pipe was cleared we could not rise much higher without using a lot of motor power."

"When we had been about 12½ hours on the way, the circulation system was still bad. We changed our course and began to fly diagonally across the main shipping route for 2½ hours."

"When we sighted the *Mary* we sent up distress signals which were answered promptly. We landed in the water ahead of the steamer. The sea was very rough, and it was only at great risk that the crew succeeded in launching a small boat."

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. LEGISLATION DIRECTED AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

CAPETOWN, May 23rd.

A Bill, extending the operation of the Public Welfare Acts, contains important amendments directed against Bolshevism. It prohibits the publication of matter or membership of associations advocating violence in order to effect changes in political, industrial, or economic conditions, or publication of matter inciting the natives.

It also provides for the registration and identification of aliens.

THE DIAMONDS TAXATION BILL. In the Assembly, during the Committee stage, the Diamonds Taxation Bill, with the proposal to reduce the tax on alluvials by five per cent., was negatived by 46 votes to 36.

WAR SERVICES OF SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

LONDON, May 28th.

Reuter is informed that the national services for which the Imperial Government are giving a gift of railway materials, worth £200,000, related to specific services rendered by the South African Railways to the Imperial authorities.

THE CHINA NAVAL COMMAND. BELATED NEWS FROM THE "TIMES."

LONDON, May 28th.

The *Times* states it is understood that Rear-Admiral G. P. Hope has been selected as Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, May 30th.

The *Times* states that Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff, not Rear-Admiral Hope, will be appointed to the China Command.

THE AFTERMATH. INCREASED COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 30th.

A Havas message says:—According to the Statistical Department of the French Ministry of the Interior, the average increase in price of the principal necessities of life in France, since 1910, amounts to 292 per cent.

THE SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, May 28th.

Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report states that the inclination of the price is generally upward. Quotations for cash and two months' delivery are identical, with buyers for the latter well in evidence.

At the lower level of about 51d. sellers are less inclined to operate, preferring to await favourable rates.

The Shanghai exchange rate is 5/2d. per tael. It is reported that small purchases have been made in America, on China account. The shipment of about 127,000 ounces has been made to Shanghai, beginning in May.

LONDON, May 29th.

The silver market is steady.

THE GERMAN TREATY. GERMANS CANNOT EXPECT TO BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

PARIS, May 30th.

A Havas message says:—The whole tone of the German proposals is such that the Berlin Government can hardly believe that they will be taken seriously.

The German Government will be well advised to remember that the hour is approaching when no bluff will avail. The Allies will be united when Germany refuses to sign the Treaty, and war will be renewed in its sharpest form.

BERLIN READING GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

PARIS, May 30th.

A Havas message says:—All Berlin is occupied in reading the complete text of the German counter-proposals.

The Liberal Press declares that there is no expectation that the *Estimée* will practically recognize that Germany, being a new democracy, has abandoned all idea of militarism and imperialist conservation.

The Press is bitter against the document, summing up: "The Allies ask us to submit to murder. We ask ourselves, to be allowed to commit suicide."

GERMAN DELEGATES RETURNING HOME.

VERSAILLES, May 27th.

A portion of the German Peace Delegation, numbering 80, including the technical experts, secretaries, and typists, are leaving to-morrow.

EARLIER CABLES.

BELGIUM PREPARING RESUMPTION OF OFFENSIVE.

AMSTERDAM, May 27th.

The Belgian frontier has been closed. Leave troops have been recalled. A general mobilisation is believed to be proceeding owing to the approaching termination of the signing period.

LATEST CABLES.

POLAND. TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT TESCHEN.

PARIS, May 27th.

Owing to the suspicious nature of an explosion in Teschen, Silesia, owing to which 300 Poles were killed, the Polish Diet has demanded an inquiry.

The Diet has contributed 200,000 kronen for relief purposes.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE UKRAINIANS.

PARIS, May 27th.

The Polish National Committee announces that Polish troops are in possession of Tarnopol and other, East Galician towns, where local Poles successfully revolted against the Ukrainians.

PADEREWSKI'S RESIGNATION DENIED.

PARIS, May 27th.

M. Paderewski's resignation is denied. The Diet, on May 22nd, passed a unanimous vote of confidence in him.

LATEST CABLES.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT. ARRIVAL AT LISBON.

NEW YORK, May 27th.

The *N.C. 4* has arrived at Lisbon. EARLIER CABLES. AMERICAN SEAPLANE LEAVES THE AZORES.

PORTO DE GARDI, May 27th.

The *N.C. 4* started at 9.30 this morning, flying splendidly. It expects to reach Lisbon in the afternoon, the distance being 900 miles.

BRITISH EMPIRE AIMS.

GENERAL CURRIE'S SOUND SPEECH.

LONDON, May 27th.

General Sir Arthur Currie, ex-Commander of the Canadian troops in France, was entertained to luncheon at the Mansion House, at which the Duke and Prince Arthur of Connaught and numerous Dominion representatives were present.

General Currie, speaking on behalf of the Dominions, said that the war had caused many rapid and drastic changes in the view-point of the Dominions concerning their relations with the Motherland. They now believed that it was urgent that a new basis should be found which would strengthen the British system, and recognise that certain component parts of the Empire had earned for themselves the status of nations, and that they were anxious, among other things, that every suggestion of political inferiority should be removed. (Cheers.)

The national spirit of the Dominions had been matured by war, but the ties binding the Empire together had in no way been weakened. There was a strong feeling that machinery should be erected that would make, out of the British Empire, a constellation of nations—free, equal, united in goodwill, with common ideas, and reciprocal confidence, all under one flag and one King. (Cheers.)

"These nations, although enjoying absolute freedom in working their particular destinies, should have a voice commensurate with their singular interests in the Empire as a whole. They should, through the medium of the machinery provided, share equal duties one toward the other, in the broadest spirit of co-operation."

There was no reason why Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand should not be to England in relation to the Empire what Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester were to London in relation to the United Kingdom.

He believed that the political system which would realise this ideal would prove an everlasting benefit not only to the Empire's constituent parts but also to the whole world.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

ALLIES TO RE-VICTUAL PETROGRAD.

LONDON, May 27th.

Reuter understands that the Allies have made every arrangement to re-victual Petrograd and to render all possible assistance to the starving population, immediately after the expulsion of the Bolsheviks.

NO BRITISH TROOPS IN FINLAND.

LONDON, May 27th.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, the Right Hon. W. Forster stated that he had been informed that no British troops had landed in the Gulf of Finland.

ANOTHER DENIKIN VICTORY.

EXETER, May 23rd.

General Denikin reports that he has cleared out the Bolshevik army from an area 200 miles of the south bank of the Manitch River, and has advanced 40 miles beyond Manitch.

He captured 4,300 prisoners, and a score of guns.

COSSACKS JOIN FORCES.

The Cossacks, after capturing Orenburg, joined up with the Ural Cossacks who were driven out by the Bolsheviks from Novosibirsk, half-way between the Ural and the Volga.

DISORDER RAMPANT IN PETROGRAD.

STOCKHOLM, May 28th.

A telegram from Viborg states that a heavy bombardment was heard during the last few days in the direction of Kronstadt and Petrograd, from the sea. Refugees from Petrograd state that the Bolshevik leaders are panic-stricken. Many have already absconded with State funds.

The city is controlled by Chinese, Letts, and Finnish Reds.

There has been heavy street fighting recently. Workmen have barricaded their quarters in order to prevent pillaging by the Chinese. The Bolsheviks have plundered the city, threatening to execute all capitalists if they are compelled to leave the city.

FIGHTING IN AND NEAR RIGA.

COPENHAGEN, May 28th.

A telegram from Libau, via Berlin, states that the Bolsheviks exploded railway bridges between Riga and Lake Stetin, north-east of Riga. Fighting is proceeding for possession of Dunaumünde. Before retiring, the Bolsheviks at Riga killed 20 political prisoners and carried off others. Sixteen hundred prisoners were liberated.

CANADA.

GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE FEARED.

MONTREAL, May 28th.

Mr. Talbot, the district railway leader, denies that an order has been issued for a general railway strike in Canada.

WINNIPEG, May 28th.

The railway service is normal. A general strike is reported at Calgary.

HUNGARY.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT RELEASES ALL HOSTAGES.

COPENHAGEN, May 28th.

A telegram from Budapest states that the Soviet Government has released all hostages.

GERMANY.

COALITION MINISTRY FOR BAVARIA.

BERLIN, May 28th.

The Bavarian Socialist Congress at Nuremberg passed a resolution in favour of the formation of a Hoffman Coalition Ministry.

COUNTY CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE DEFEATS GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

LONDON, May 27th.

Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 63 runs.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

TERMS VERY SIMILAR TO THOSE IMPOSED ON GERMANY.

The following is the remainder of the Summary of the Peace Terms—Part Two and a portion of Part Three having already appeared in our columns. Part One, containing the Covenant of the League of Nations, and Part Twelve, containing the Labour Convention, are identical with those in the German Treaty, and are therefore omitted.

Part Six, dealing with Prisoners of War and Graves, and Part Ten, with Aerial Navigation, are identical, with the substitution of Austria and Austrian for Germany and German, and are also omitted.

Similarly, Part Thirteen of the German Treaty, containing guarantees for its execution, is not included in the Austrian Treaty.

PART THREE.

POLITICAL CLAUSES.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, June 1st.

Austria accepts all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges, or interests claiming in those countries by Austria or her nationals, and not dealt with elsewhere.

Austria accepts all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers make with Germany concerning the territories whose abandonment was imposed upon Denmark by the Treaty of 1864.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

In a series of special Clauses, Austria undertakes to bring her institutions into conformity with the principles of liberty and justice, and acknowledges that the obligations for the protection of minorities are matters of international concern over which the League of Nations has jurisdiction.

She assures complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria, without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race, or religion, together with the right to free exercise of any creed.

All Austrian nationals, without distinction of race, language, or religion, are to be equal before the law. No restrictions are to be imposed on the free use of any language in private or public, and reasonable facilities are to be given to Austrian nationals of non-German speech, for the use of their language before the Courts.

Austrian nations belonging to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities, are to enjoy the same protection as other Austrian nationals, in particular with regard to schools and other educational establishments, and in districts where a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals of other than German speech are resident, facilities are to be given in schools for the instruction of children in their own language, and an equitable share of public funds is to be provided for the purpose.

These provisions do not preclude the Austrian Government from making the teaching of German obligatory. They are to be embodied by Austria in her fundamental law as a bill of rights, and provisions regarding them are to be under the protection of the League of Nations.

PART FOUR.

AUSTRIAN RIGHTS OUTSIDE EUROPE.

THE ALLIES TO DICTATE.

Outside Europe, Austria renounces all rights and privileges, as to her own or her Allies' territories, to all the Allied and Associated Powers, and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the principal Allied Powers in relation thereto.

The Clauses as to Egypt, Morocco, China, and Siam are identical, after the necessary modifications, with those of the German Treaty, except that, especially in the case of China, there is no need for so great detail.

PART FIVE.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES.

MILITARY CLAUSES.

The Military Clauses are reserved.

NAVAL CLAUSES.

All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines and vessels of the Danube Flotilla are declared to be finally surrendered to the principal Allied and Associated Powers.

Twenty-one specified auxiliary cruisers are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships.

All warships and submarines under construction in ports which belong, or have belonged, to Austria-Hungary, shall be broken up. The salvage is not to be used except for industrial purposes, and not to be sold to foreign countries.

The construction of, and the acquisition of, any submarine, even for commercial purposes, is forbidden.

All naval arms, ammunition, and other war material, belonging to Austria-Hungary at the date of the Armistice shall be surrendered to the Allies.

The Austrian wireless station at Vienna is not to be used for naval, military, or political messages, relating to Austria or her late Allies, without the assent of the Allied and Associated Governments during three months—but can only be used for commercial purposes under supervision.

During the same period Austria is not to build any more high-power wireless stations.

AIR CLAUSES.

The Air Clauses are practically the same as in the German Treaty, except for the 100 seaplanes and their personnel which Germany is allowed to retain till October, to search for mines.

GENERAL.

Austria agrees not to accredit or send any Military, Naval, or Air Mission to any foreign country, nor to allow Austrian nationals to enlist in the Army, Navy or Air Service of any foreign Power.

PART SEVEN.

PENALTIES.

IDENTICAL WITH GERMAN TREATY.

The penalties for war crimes are identical with those in the German Treaty, except the omission of any provision similar to that calling for the trial of the ex-Kaiser of Germany.

PART EIGHT.

REPARATION.

RESERVED FOR FURTHER DECISION.

The Reparation clauses are reserved.

PART NINE.

FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

DECISION TO BE MADE LATER.

The Financial Clauses are reserved.

PART ELEVEN.

ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

SIMILAR TO GERMAN TREATY.

The economic clauses, except in certain details, such as shipping, are similar to those of the German Treaty.

Special provisions are added, however, for former Austro-Hungarian nationals acquiring an Allied nationality, similar to those in the German Treaty relating to the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine.

The contracts are maintained subject to cancellation by the Government.

Austria undertakes to recognise any agreement or convention made by the Allies to safeguard the interests of their nationals in any undertakings, constituted under Austro-Hungarian law, which operate in territories detached from the former Austrian Empire, and to transfer any necessary documents and information in regard to them.

FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.

The clauses as to freedom of transit are the same in the Austrian as in the German Treaty, except for the omission of provisions affecting Germany and the insertion of specific provisions granting Austria transit privileges through former Austro-Hungarian territory, in order to assure her access to the Adriatic.

PART FOURTEEN.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

WHEN THE TREATY COMES INTO FORCE.

After necessary substitutions, virtually identical with those of the German Treaty, the Treaty is to come into force when signed by Austria and the three principal Allied Powers, and to be effective for the individual States on the deposit of their specific ratifications.

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QUEEN AND THE BABIES.

VISIT TO DEPTFORD.

CHILDREN'S JOYOUS WELCOME.

The Queen motored down to Deptford, recently, attended by Lady Bertha Dawson and Mr. Harry Verney, her private secretary, to pay a visit to Miss McMillan's Baby Colony, where she saw a practical demonstration of organised effort to promote the health, happiness, and usefulness of the rising generation. The subject of infant welfare is one that lies very near to the heart of Her Majesty and she was obviously delighted to see what was being done in a comparatively small way, in one of London's poorest and most crowded districts. There was no mayoral reception or ceremony of any kind, and only those immediately concerned knew anything about the Royal visit. But the children of the district gave the Queen a great welcome. There were certainly many hundreds of them, and probably they ran into thousands. There were women and girls, too, and a few men, but in the main the crowd was juvenile, and the greeting to the distinguished visitor was of the unrestrainedly boisterous character in which children delight. Little boys and girls, most of them bareheaded and some very dirty and unkempt, thronged the approach to the colony, and a small force of police had great difficulty in making a clear way for the Queen's motor.

The colony is a very unpretentious establishment—just a collection of modern hutments, and a playground separated by a sort of fence hoarding from Church-street, Deptford—but its activities have so increased that houses in the neighbourhood have been requisitioned, and there is a prospect that the entire institution will be taken over by the London County Council. Miss McMillan, a social worker who was formerly well known in Bradford, has been for many years in the Deptford area, and has run her Baby Colony with marked success during the past nine years. The Queen passed first to the babies' room, where children of 6 weeks and over are cared for, and inspected the scrupulously-clean and healthy-looking little inmates. Her Majesty talked with the nurses, asked questions about themselves and their charges, and evinced deep interest in the welfare of the little ones. Next she went into the infant room, and saw babies of a slightly older growth, some of whom were able to prattle replies to her questions.

ROCKING THE ROCKING-HORSE.

Going into the playground, or open-air school (for it is a kind of kindergarten), Her Majesty inspected needlework, saw children at play, and noticed others sitting around miniature tables engaged in various tasks and amusements. They were divided into three classes, children up to 2 years, others from 3 to 4, and still others from 5 to 6. The Queen talked freely with these older children, shook hands with them, and joked with them. Several little ones near at hand were mounted on a giant rocking-horse, and the Royal visitor smilingly agreed to rock the company for the purpose of a photographic record of her visit. The Queen was invited to inspect the clinic, which is located in a neighbouring house, and, in spite of the dense crowd of children in the street, she elected to go on foot, and appeared to enjoy the difficulties of getting along under escort of her cheering bodyguard. Her Majesty went also to the cleansing department, and saw youngsters in their baths under process of "tubbing" and scrubbing.

Another much-interrupted journey on foot brought the Queen to the dental clinic. Her Majesty was informed that the clinic does not deal only with the ninety inmates of the baby colony, but was open to children from the Council schools, and ministers to over 3,000 patients in the course of a year. Her Majesty asked if it had been possible to note definite good results from the order of attention to the teeth of these children, and was informed that there had been at least a 10 per cent improvement during the past two years. The Queen visited also the eye clinic in the same building. Her Majesty remarked that the policy of her to be doing excellent and necessary work, but she imagined they must be very difficult to run, seeing they were so scattered. She expressed the opinion that the houses she had visited could be improved so as to serve their purpose better without any large scheme of demolition and rebuilding. On the way to and from the dental clinic the Queen passed through a tiny play-yard, where children from the Babies Colony were engaged in games under the superintendence of nurses. The Royal lady noticed a man, a woman, and some children leaning over an adjacent fence at the back of their cottage, also watching the scene, and she went over to shake hands with them, and asked about their family.

On leaving this particular building the Queen made her way through a narrow passage, and a court almost as narrow to her waiting motor-car in the street. A small body of police followed behind her Majesty and party, making valiant but vain endeavours to keep youthful admirers at a respectful distance. Her Majesty invited Miss McMillan, who had accompanied her throughout her tour of inspection, to drive back with her to the Baby Colony. The Queen left for Buckingham Palace after hobnobbing her hostess by taking tea with her, having expressed her keen appreciation of what she had seen in connection with the colony and its clinics.—Daily Telegraph.

SHOULD FAMILIES BE RESTRICTED

BIRTH CONTROL AND OTHER
PROBLEMS OF MARRIAGE.

Dr. Marie Stopes has published in the London Evening Standard the following outline of her evidence before the National Birth Commission:—

"Hitherto most of the discussion hinging on birth control has been brought forward on the lines of economic necessity or expediency, or it has been involved in questions of emigration or statistics—it has been placed, in fact, on an ordinary, material plane.

"I should look at it from what I hold to be the highest standpoint, and I consider that the question of birth control is essentially and fundamentally a great moral and really religious question, because the whole of the relationship of the two human beings in that intimate relation of husband and wife should be really a profoundly symbolic relation. It is one which has not only the sanction of religion, but it is as far as I can see the nearest approach to a Divine union of souls that we get in this world at all. Therefore, anything which raises and purifies and makes happier and more perfect the union of a married pair is the concern of religion.

"I think that the attitude of the Church has been deplorably negligent in this connection. The religious attitude in the Anglican Church, and of the Roman Catholics differs a little, but it is essentially similar, and it is not fundamentally suited to the needs of the present-day community.

"As a result of my two little books, 'Married Life' and 'Wise Parenthood' published this year, I have personally received hundreds and hundreds of letters, the writers of which show me that they have a really religious spiritual desire to make their marriages perfect, beautiful things, and they get help neither from the medical profession nor from the Church in the science of things they need.

"And the physical crux and the physical difficulty of marriage is the too great frequency of births. If the married pair have the kind of union that their love indicates they want, there must be a way out shown to the people, or else not only the physical side of their marriage is thwarted and injured, but the spiritual and most beautiful side of their marriage is thwarted and injured.

"The reason for this difficulty with the whole of humanity is that it is not so very long ago that our bodies evolved from an animal ancestry, and the needs of that primitive animal stock from which we sprung was an enormous number of frequently repeated offspring to make up for the appalling wastage which existed.

"These primitive functions and structures are still in our systems.

"The attitude which I think is profoundly right to take is that every life which is brought into the world should be considered from the point of view of the happiness of the pair who are bringing it forth; and the health and happiness and possible use of the child which is going to be added to the community, and of the needs of the community as a whole.

"As we are rational human beings, and our whole civilised life is not a violation of nature, but a conquering of our primitive instincts, so in this matter, which is the most fundamental that the community has to consider, we should also use our reason in the highest interests of the community, which are best served by health, happiness, and strength of mind and character and soul for every member.

"There is an overwhelming mass of evidence that a woman, under modern Western European civilised conditions—unless she is a very exceptional woman—cannot bear children consecutively and frequently without both her health and the child's health suffering.

"Whatever one's religious belief, you cannot think that it is the Divine wish to bring forth ill-health and misery and pain and cost to the community and reduction of vitality which the unassured bringing forth of children leads to.

"Consequently it is essentially a religious and moral attitude for a married pair to take up to control the birth of their children.

"It is too big a subject for me to investigate entirely alone. I am hoping to attract others to follow out that investigation in detail, and I hope that before very long I shall have an entirely satisfactory method for humanity.

"I think that to drive away the disease-infected fogs of ignorance and half-knowledge which are poisoning humanity at present, clean, open knowledge is the only alternative.

"I do this in the spirit of a religious reformer, because, in my view, there is nothing of such great importance to the community as a whole as the right attitude of the married pair to each other."

FRESH AIR FOR THE BABY.

A paper by Dr. Leonard Hill, read before the Royal Society of Arts, on the subject of "Infant Mortality and Housing" was largely a plea for fresh air for the baby. He quoted many facts to show that infant mortality was governed more by environment than by stock. Overfeeding and coddling he gave as leading causes of infant mortality, and by coddling he meant overclothing and unhealthy protecting from fresh air. Many infants and young children were wrapped in a most absurd number of garments instead of running bare-legged and bare-footed as did the peasant children of Ireland and Scotland. Plato, he said, condemned swaddling, but it still persisted. There was less danger from dust and other impurities in the air than from the atmosphere of an ill-ventilated room. Winter epidemics of "cold" were due to indoor conditions where spread the infection and febrile reaction. In garden cities like St. Helier and Bourneville there was very little rickets.

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KING'S SPEECH TO HOUSING DELEGATES.**HOUSES OF THE FUTURE.**

Evidence of their Majesties' personal concern in the effort to secure better houses for working people was manifested on April 11th, when they received at Buckingham Palace, in the afternoon, representatives of county, urban, and rural councils, with a view of enlisting their sympathy and co-operation. The company came from all parts of England and Wales, and assembled in the old Throne Room. Their Majesties entered at a quarter-past four, and passed to the dais, where, without any formality, the King delivered the following speech in a resonant voice and with considerable emphasis on the principal points:

It gives the Queen and myself much pleasure to receive here to-day the representatives of the Associations of the County Councils, Municipal Corporations, and Urban and Rural District Councils, together with the London County Council. The local authorities of England and Wales are now being called upon to take a leading part in dealing with one of the most urgent problems which confront the nation at this moment, and the adequate solution of the housing question will depend in no small measure upon the energy and ability which the local authorities bring to bear in the discharge of the responsible duties with which they are entrusted. I am also glad to welcome the representatives of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, and to have this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the splendid pioneer work of that council and its officers.

The housing problem is not a new problem. It is an old problem which has been aggravated by the past five years of war, and which the forced neglect of those five years has rendered so acute as to constitute a grave national danger, if it is not promptly and energetically attacked.

I have been reading lately the words which were spoken by my dear father at the opening of the model dwellings in Boundary Street, built just twenty years ago on the site of some notorious slums. There is no question at present, he said, of greater social importance than the housing of the working classes. We must all sympathise with those who lament that greater progress has not been made in the solution of the difficulties which surround this question. But one thing is certain—that the difficulties must be surmounted.

On that occasion my father, who, as some of you may remember, had served personally as a member of the Royal Commission on Housing in 1884, was speaking to an audience composed chiefly of municipal leaders like yourselves, and he explained that he was speaking after having seen for himself some of the worst houses and most overcrowded districts of London. Twenty years have passed since those words were spoken, but I fear we have yet to lament unarmoured difficulties of the housing question. I, too, and members of my family have been trying to learn at close quarters something of the problem which the nation, with the help of experts such as you, has now to face.

But how much greater is the problem that confronts us now, for it is not only with the clearance of slums that we have to deal—great and urgent as is that aspect of the housing problem—but also with the provision of new houses on an unprecedented scale, sufficient to make good both the shortage of houses that existed before the war and the vast aggravation of that shortage caused by the almost total cessation of building during the war.

I am informed that the immediate need of working-class houses for England and Wales alone is estimated at approximately 500,000. To meet this need the same untiring energy and enthusiasm will be required as that which enabled the country to meet the demand for munitions of war. And it is not munitions of war that are needed. The new houses must be also "homes." Can we not aim at securing to the working classes in their homes the comfort, leisure, brightness, and peace which we usually associate with the word "home"? The sites of the houses must be carefully chosen and laid out, the houses themselves properly planned and equipped, and I would ask you not to overlook the supreme importance of the planning and equipment of houses to the women, who will live in them, and whose convenience should therefore be a prime consideration.

The building of houses at the present time will necessarily be a costly undertaking owing to the present high level of prices. But the money will be well spent, and we may look for a sure, even though deferred, return upon the expenditure in a healthier and more contented people.

I know that a certain anxiety is felt with regard to the supply of the necessary building materials, but I am informed that energetic steps have been taken to stimulate the production of bricks and other building materials, and I hope that the producers of these materials, both manufacturers and work-people, by whole-hearted co-operation, and with the introduction of newer methods and better conditions, will be able to increase their output sufficiently to keep pace with the demand.

I need not enlarge upon the importance of securing suitable land for housing sites, and I am sure that the owners of such land will be ready and willing to meet this great public need, both in regard to the sites required for new houses and in the clearance of overcrowded and insanitary areas.

While the housing of the working classes has always been a question of the greatest social importance, never has it been so important as now. It is not too much to say that an adequate solution of the housing question is the foundation of all social progress. Health and housing are indissolubly connected. If this country is to be the country which we desire to see it become, a great offensive must be undertaken against disease and crime, and the first point at which the attack must be delivered is the unhealthy, ugly, overcrowded house in the mean street, which we all of us know too well. If a healthy race is to be reared, it can be reared only in healthy homes; if infant mortality is to be reduced and

(Continued at foot of next column)

ARMAMENTS LIMITATION.**LORD R. CECIL INTERVIEWED.**

In the course of an interview on April 10th, Lord Robert Cecil discussed several points arising out of the final drafting of the Covenant of the League of Nations. He had noticed, he said, some comments in the Press which might give the impression that the two French proposals which had not found acceptance had been treated with less consideration than was due to their importance, and he was anxious to dispel any ideas to that effect that might find currency. As a matter of fact, they had been discussed on two occasions at considerable length. There was never any divergence of opinion as to the ends to be attained, the only question was one of method and practicability. The view of the majority was that the proposals set forth in these suggested amendments would be difficult to work, and were not calculated to attain with the greatest certainty the aims involved. It was felt that the system of inspection by a Commission of the League, with the view of ensuring the limitation of armaments, would lead to friction and irritation. The object, of course, was to prevent secret increase of the military forces of a Power, and while it would be perfectly easy to discover the creation of an army consisting of a large number of men, or the manufacture of great pieces of artillery, it would be much more difficult to find by any process of official inspection the secret manufacture of some new gas, or the development of a new invention for war purposes. It was also to be kept in mind that such a scheme would involve visits, not merely to the great arsenals and munition works of a State, but to factories ostensibly existing for industrial purposes, and scattered throughout the country. There would be less objection to the institution of special inquiries by the League in any case where a report was made to it of suspicious action on the part of any Power.

The second point, that of the establishment by the League of a military staff, entrusted with the duty of preparing for all possible breaches between members of the League, seemed to him to be impossible to put into practice. Supposing, for example, that a state of tension arose between two Powers, it would be necessary for the military staff to take into account the possible plans of A against B and of B against A. This would entail the addressing of inquiries to each of the two Powers, and naturally the League staff would do its best to obtain full information as to the intentions of both. That was to say each of the parties to the dispute would be expected to place its military plans at the disposal of a group of Powers of whose ultimate intentions it could not be sure.

The inclusion of the Covenant in the Treaty of Peace was, he considered, a very important step, because, although the enemy Powers could not at present be admitted to the League, their signature of the Treaty involved their recognition of the Covenant and of its place in the Law of Nations. The insertion in the Covenant of the clause stating that nothing therein affected the validity of such understandings as the Monroe Doctrine did not, in his view, tend to exclude America from her share in the work of the League; on the contrary, it recognised that such arrangements were made for international peace, and as far as America herself was concerned, it would, he believed, make for her freer and fuller co-operation.

tuberculosis to be stamped out, the first essential is the improvement of housing conditions; if drink and crime are to be successfully combated, decent, sanitary houses must be provided. If "uprest" is to be converted into contentment, the provision of good houses may prove one of the most potent agents in that conversion.

"We are glad to have this opportunity of showing our deep concern in the great task that is before you. The progress of your work will be watched by the Queen and myself with the greatest interest and sympathy. We both look with hope and confidence to the results of your labours, and we trust that at no distant date the people of this country may have homes of which they may feel justly proud."

His Majesty's speech was followed with attention so close that, momentarily forgetting the etiquette of the Palace and of Royal speeches, some of the hearers ventured to punctuate with "hear, hear," the most telling phrases, and murmurs of approbation were frequent. This was especially the case as reference was made to the need of making homes of the people's dwellings. When a little later the King spoke of the claim of women to be studied in regard to the appointments of their dwellings, several members of the audience cheered. It was quite evident that his Majesty's speech had made a deep impression.

Dr. Addison, President of the Local Government Board, briefly thanked the King on behalf of all present for his stimulating and encouraging words.

The speeches ended, the Queen and the Prince of Wales changed their position and stood on the King's right, so that the visitors, on being presented and passing out of the Throne Room into the adjacent Picture Gallery, would pass first the King, then the Queen, and then the Prince of Wales. Dr. Addison presented the chief of each section, who then took his place beside the King, and each representative on coming forward was named individually.

The Picture Gallery presented a magnificent appearance. The priceless works of art, which had been removed during the German air raids, having been restored to their original places. A long buffet table was laid, and there the visitors were served with tea. The King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, Princess Mary, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, all engaged the visitors in individual conversations, making a special point of endeavouring to have at least a few words with every body present. At about 5.30 the King and Queen took leave of the guests and returned to their own apartments, and the visitors left the Palace.

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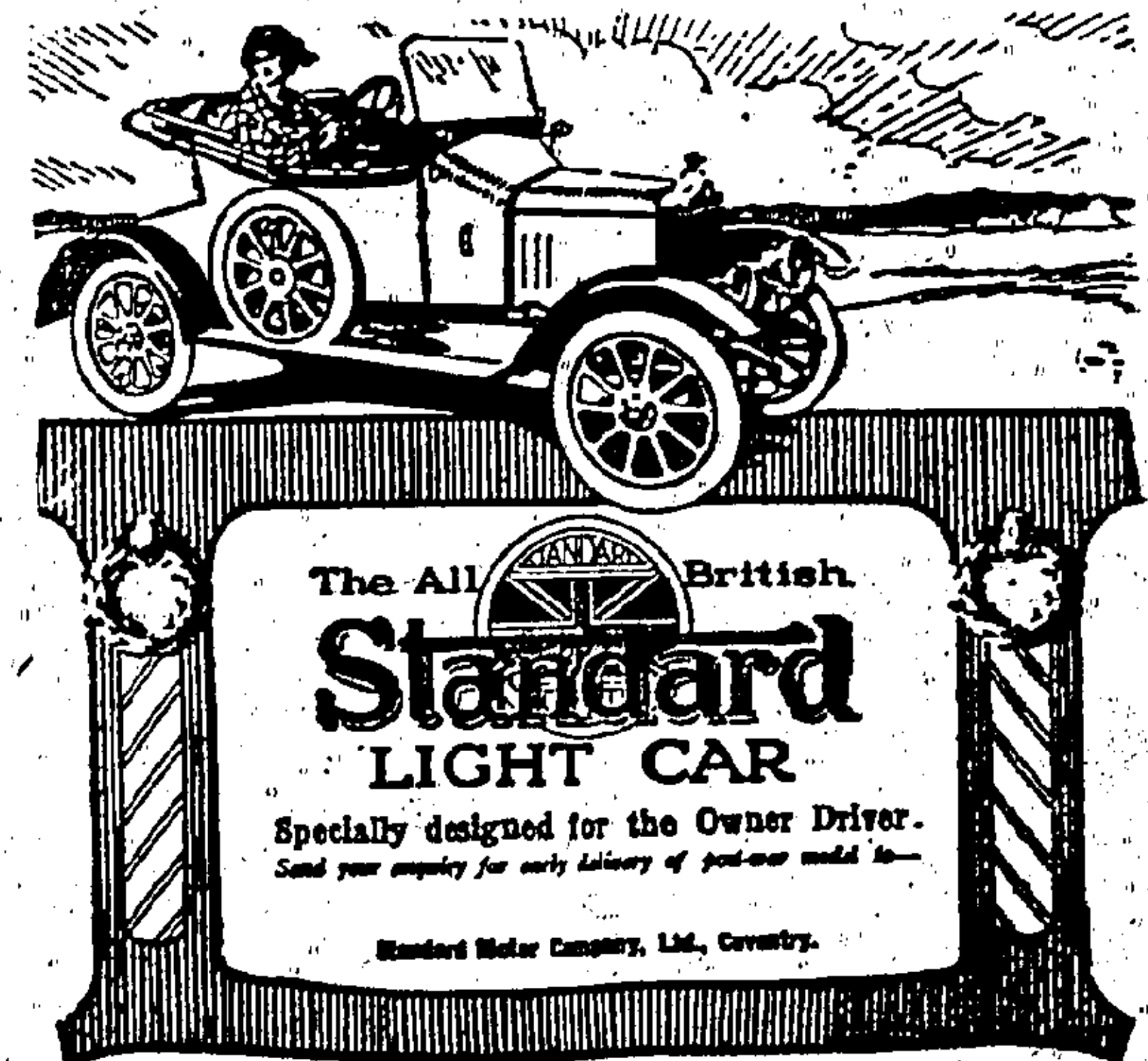
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

June 2nd.
King Hany, Chinese str., 361 tons, Capt. Gualves, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Fat Hing & Co.
 June 3rd.
Chefoo, Chinese str., 581 tons, Capt. Feyn, from Canton, with ballast.—Samsing S.S. Co.
Chien Sang, British str., 1,400 tons, Capt. Mattock, from Bangkok, which port she left on May 25th, with a cargo of rice.—J. M. & Co.
Coronella, British str., 214 tons, Capt. Garreito, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—
Eurybates, British str., 3,507 tons, Capt. Shapson, from Singapore, which port she left on May 25th, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Hannett, American str., 3,075 tons, Capt. Lennox, from Saigon, which port she left on May 30th, with a cargo of rice. Yuen Shing Fat.
Jade, French str., 286 tons, Capt. Corneliussen, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—
Zebu, Chinese str., 1,078 tons, Capt. Hoeg, from Canton, with ballast.—Moller & Co.
Manquara, British str., 1,298 tons, Capt. Jones, from Wuhu, which port she left on May 30th, with a cargo of rice.—Moller & Co.
Singaporean, British str., 1,500 tons, Capt. Richards, from Newchwang, Dairen and Tsingto, with a general cargo.—
Soshi Maru, Japanese str., 1,005 tons, Capt. Inoue, from Canton, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Telegraph, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. Bentley, from Saigon, which port she left on May 25th, with a general cargo.—Wo Fat Shing.
Tientsin, British, 1,227 tons, Capt. Hope, from Canton, with ballast.—B. & S.
Tuen Sang, British str., 1,125 tons, Capt. Kennedy, from Manila, which port she left on May 31st, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 3rd, at 12.01.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at all stations reporting. It probably remains highest over Japan.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 15.39 inches, against an average of 24.34 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.
 Hongkong to Gap Road — S. winds, moderate; fair.
 Formosa Channel — (The same as No. 1.)
 South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook) — No. 1.
 South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) — No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 4th to 10th June, 1919.

Day	Week	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Wed.	4	3.3	4.5	9.24	2.7
Thurs.	5	4.3	5.0	8.32	2.9
Fri.	6	4.55	5.6	9.49	3.8
Satur.	7	5.1	5.1	10.39	3.4
Sun.	8	5.54	4.8	11.10	3.4
Mon.	9	6.14	4.4	11.52	2.6
Tues.	10	7.38	4.3	1.33	2.3
		8.33	4.2	2.13	1.8

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1918. Price \$7.50. On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJULATJAP...	JAVA	3rd June	3rd June	JAPAN
TJILIWONG...	JAPAN	3rd June	3rd June	JAVA
TJIKINI...	—	8th June	8th June	JAVA
TJIPANAS...	JAVA	4th June	10th June	—

* Wireless Telegraphy.
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SAILINGS FOR
 MARSEILLES AND LONDON
 VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NEURALIA	—	30th June	8th July

FOR
 BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.
 "DUNERA" 8th July Due Bombay about 25th July

FOR
 CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.
 "ARRATOON APCAR" 11th June Due Calcutta 3rd July

FOR
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"EMPERESS OF ASIA"	15th June	30th June
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	25th June	15th July
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	10th July	25th July
"MONTEAGLE"	22nd July	16th August
"EMPERESS OF ASIA"	7th August	25th August
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	30th August	10th September
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	4th September	22nd September
"MONTEAGLE"	27th September	22nd October
"EMPERESS OF ASIA"	2nd October	20th October
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	15th October	5th November
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	30th October	17th November

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

TO	STEAMERS	DATE	TO	STEAMERS	DATE
HAIPHONG via WEIHAIZHAI	"CHIPSING"	Wed. 4th June, 8 p.m.	TO SINGAPORE	"CHIPSING"	Wed. 4th June, 8 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOHANG"	Wed. 4th June, 8 p.m.	TO SINGAPORE	"LOHANG"	Wed. 4th June, 8 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"POOKSANG"	Thurs. 5th June, 3 p.m.	TO SINGAPORE	"POOKSANG"	Thurs. 5th June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWOONGSANG"	Thurs. 5th June, 3 p.m.	TO SINGAPORE	"KWOONGSANG"	Thurs. 5th June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHOWSANG"	Fri. 6th June, 8 p.m.	TO SINGAPORE	"CHOWSANG"	Fri. 6th June, 8 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri. 6th June, 8 p.m.	TO SINGAPORE	"YUENSANG"	Fri. 6th June, 8 p.m.
SINGAPORE	"CHUNSHANG"	Sat. 7th June, 3 p.m.	TO SINGAPORE	"CHUNSHANG"	Sat. 7th June, 3 p.m.
KOBE	"KWAISANG"	Sat. 7th June, 3 p.m.	TO SINGAPORE	"KWAISANG"	Sat. 7th June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG"	Sat. 7th June, 3 p.m.	TO SINGAPORE	"HOPSANG"	Sat. 7th June, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wed. 10th June, 8 p.m.	TO SINGAPORE	"HINSANG"	Wed. 10th June, 8 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri. 13th June, 3 p.m.	TO SINGAPORE	"LOONGSANG"	Fri. 13th June, 3 p.m.

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INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
INDIA AND STRAITS	Calcutta Maru	5th June.
U.S.A. and CANADA	Franklin	5th June.
SEALTS	Chusan	6th June.
SEALTS	Tsushima Maru	7th June.
INDIA-COLOMBO and STRAITS	Mishima Maru	8th June.
JAPAN	Tokima Maru	10th June.
U.S.A.	Yezuka	11th June.
MANILA	Fushimi Maru	11th June.
U.S.A. CANADA and JAPAN	Persia Maru	13th June.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	Wednesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Hoikow and Bangkok	Lushow	Wednesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard	Cornell	Wednesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Rabaul, Australia, New Zealand, via Sydney	Nanking Maru	Wednesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Seison	Lienching	Wednesday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoikow and Haiphong	Song Ma	Wednesday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Kwong-sa-g	Wednesday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Hoikow and Pakhoi	Tai Sie Ma	Wednesday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao	Sooku Maru	Thursday, 5th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and *Straits	Kanchow	Thursday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Niuyang	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta	Fookiang	Thursday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Japan via Moji, and *Seattle	Panama Maru	Friday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Haitan	Friday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Taiyuan	Friday, 6th, 12.45 P.M.
Japan via Moji, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America	Canada Maru	Saturday, 7th, 11.40 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Cheng	Saturday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tsun	Tuesday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 10th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, and North China	Sunung	Thursday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.

* Correspondence-bearing vessel's name, only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
	1.30 P.M.	
	6.00 P.M.	
Cheung Chow	1.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau, Ping Shan and Santin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Reg. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
*Canton (By Train)	2.00 P.M.	
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sannei	10.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.30 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

BROSSARD MOPIN & CO.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS & GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

Agencies and Offices in

HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, TIENTSIN & PEKIN.

HONGKONG OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS.

REINFORCED CONCRETE

IMPORTANT WORKS ALREADY EXECUTED.

Wharf for Standard Oil Co., Singapore	Chartered Bank of I.A. & C., Singapore 1914
Pulo Bukon	1909
Central Market, Saigon	1912
Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Singapore	1913
Swing Bridge (185 feet span) Cambodia	1913
Water tower on pillars, 20 ft. high (35,000 gals) Saigon Railway	1913
	1917

LAICREMOC

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London	June 2nd
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bill, on demand	96 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	96 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4 months sight	96 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	97 1/2
Documentary Bill, 4 months sight	97 1/2
On Paris	
Bank Bill, on demand	100
Credit, at 4 months sight	100 1/2
On New York	
Bank Bill, on demand	81 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	82 1/2
On Bombay	
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bill, on demand	100
On Calcutta	
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bill, on demand	100
On Shanghai	
Bank Bill, at sight	100
Private, 30 days sight	100
On Yokohama	
On demand	100
On Manila	
On demand	100
On Batavia	
On demand	100
On Hongkong	
On demand	100
On Bangkok	
On demand	100
On Singapore	
On demand	100
Gold Lend, 100 lbs, per ton	442.00
Bar Silver per oz.	51d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong	20 cents piece	Per cent.
Hongkong	10	0.05
Canton	20	5.62 Discount
Canton	10	0.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

TO-NIGHT	
9.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.	
Thursday, June 26th—	
5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Horticultural Society Annual General Meeting.	
Friday, June 27th—	
Noon—China Light and Power Co. (1918), Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.	
Saturday, June 28th—	
4 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.	
Tuesday, June 17th—	
Noon—Wm. Powell, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.	

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

31, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room. Sleeping Accommodation—31 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories. All one of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN BRANCH). INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 27,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karento, Keelung, Fusan, Shichien, Makung, Tientsin, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tolyen, etc.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fookchow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centers in the European Continent, Brazil, Manchuria, Peking, China, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager. Hongkong Branch, 2 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, April 1st, 1919.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong November 2nd 1910

HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS

INCORPORATED WITH THE ORUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press).

Published Daily under the auspices of the CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 101, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from and into Classical Colloquial Chinese.

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

It's the same sweet "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarette you have always smoked, made in a larger size.

Ask for the Magnum size

"The larger Cigarette with a Pedigree"

MAGNUMS

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

W.D. & H.O. WILLS

Bristol & London

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 75,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 37,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., F. 25,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Fournier

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, etc.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Sociétés Générales pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd., London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager. Hongkong, April 1st, 1919.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,500,000
Paid-up ... 750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest ... 750,000

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. L. HANDES, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 11th, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA

(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$19,379,800
Reserve Funds ... 3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: (PEKING): Haining, Tungchow, (NORTH): Miyun, Chohai, Peking, Nianlan.

(SOUTH): Tientsin, Fookchow, Tsinan, Taingtau, Chefoo, Tientsin, etc.

(HONGKONG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, Fookchow, etc.

(SHANGHAI): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, etc.

(HANKOW): Hankow, Hanyang, etc.

(TIENTSIN): Tientsin, etc.

(SHANGHAI): Shanghai, etc.

(HONGKONG): Hongkong, etc.

(SINGAPORE): Singapore, etc.

(SAIGON): Saigon, etc.

(HONGKONG BRANCH): Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager. Hongkong, May 15th, 1919.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,100,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT, Manager. Hongkong, April 8th, 1919.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CROCKATT, for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 101, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds: Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/6 = \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$31,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: J. A. P. MORGAN, Esq., Chairman. Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARK, Deputy Chairman. A. H. COMPTON, Esq., P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq., Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL, Hon. Mr. J. JOHNSTON, C. S. GRUBBY, Esq., W. L. PATTENSON, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, June 2nd, 1919.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000
Reserves ... 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Bangkok, Batavia, Hongkong, etc.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager. Hongkong, October 31st, 1918.